

NO "NECESSARY EVILS."

Do We Value Cash Above Character?
Peace and Purity, Not Greed and
Vice, Make An Attractive City.

There are no necessary evils. If a thing is evil it is not necessary, and if it is necessary it is not evil. The saloon is evil, and evil continually, and therefore necessary at no time. Twenty-five years hence this great evil will be universally condemned, and Americans will be amazed at their fathers for tolerating the legalized saloon for so long a time as they allowed it to live. Let an avowed despoiler of churches and schools and homes and characters enter this community and we would make short shift of him; yet in this guise that despoiler is tolerated, even legalized and made semi-respectable, so much do we value the revenue of righteousness, cash above character. There never was a saloon. I hold, that did not succeed in injuring some church or school, and in destroying some home or character, and these things ought to be put above price by every self-respecting citizen.

The real worth and attractiveness of a city are not in brick and stone, and certainly not in vice and greed, but in the peace and purity of its people; and these features are represented by churches, schools, libraries, happy homes and self-controlled and unselfish citizenship, the worst enemy of all of which is the open saloon.

Is it nothing to you that a hundred, possibly five hundred young men in this city last night took their first, second—some of them their last—step toward a drunkard's doom in saloons fostered by the city and appealed to for friendship and help by candidates for the very offices a part of whose duty it is to restrain these institutions and to lessen the only fruit they bear, the ruin of their patrons and the grief and shame and pitiable vicarious suffering of the wives and children, the brothers and sisters and friends of the pitiable patrons of the licensed but usually lawless saloon?

The tremendous task of upright citizenship is the task of cleaning up civic life and of keeping it clean, and that task is a difficult one, made more difficult by the alliance of the drink traffic, gambling, scarlet sin and boudoir. But the difficulty has always been over-estimated; timid decency has despaired too early. Iniquity is always weaker than it seems, for however well organized it is selfishness, cannot stand unity. Self-seekers, sooner or later, fall out among themselves, and out of sheer meanness tell the truth about each other. Besides, conscience still makes cowards of us all, though Christian cowardice is a crime. If there is anybody in this world who has no right to the luxury of being afraid it is the man who has the Lord with him here, and who lives in the assurance that he will be with the Lord hereafter. Vice is a big brag-gart, but he always cowers before organized virtue; and when the best people of any community unite, they can have their way, as they ought to have. The chief of all ills is the saloon curse, and the soul of the saloon curse is the money men make out of it, and what the government gets out of the men who make it. Every effort of our political leaders to hide the fact that the liquor traffic is the greatest of all our national curses is as unworthy of them as it is a reflection upon our intelligence. The time has come when it is of vastly greater consequence to try to prevent the debasing of manhood than the debasing of the currency; to insure a righteous home policy than a vote-getting foreign policy; to protect our infants than to protect our infant industries. A few years ago we were howling ourselves hoarse and cheering wildly over some method of solving the financial problem. On the one hand we shouted free silver policy, and on the other gold standard or bankruptcy. And that very year the American people spent for intoxicating liquors, and therefore worse than wasted, more money than had been dug out of the ground in silver in twenty-two years by twenty-three million dollars! How long will we allow ourselves to be hoodwinked by political leaders who seek the powerful patronage of dealers in intoxicating drinks? A short while ago, Pearson's Magazine, which nobody has charged with being a fanatical temperance organ, quoted from the government bureau of statistics such figures as these:

"There are consumed in the United States in one year about 40,000,000 barrels of beer, 98,000,000 gallons of proof spirits, and 30,500,000 gallons of

wine, all of which, sold at retail, took out of the pockets of drinkers in a single twelve-month the sum of \$1,454,119,858, or enough to provide comfortable homes, clothing and provisions for a whole year for 500,000 families, or 2,500,000 people—more than the entire population of New Hampshire, Vermont, Maine, Rhode Island, North Dakota and Montana. To each family this vast sum would give \$350 for provisions, \$50 for clothes, \$30 for shoes, \$20 for newspapers, magazines and books, \$50 for church and charitable purposes, and would build for each family a house costing \$1500, with \$350 to furnish it—thus bestowing upon each one of the 500,000 families \$2350, and leaving a balance of \$264,119, with which to erect 52,816 churches and as many schools, each costing \$2500."

How long, at this rate, would it take to solve the financial problem?

It is not creditable to our nation that the amount of beers consumed in a single year would make a lake covering 2319 acres, every portion of it six feet deep. A recent brewery advertisement, which is designed more as an argument against prohibition than it is to promote the sale of a particular brand of liquor, announced that there are 750,000 men on the pay rolls of American breweries and their allied industries, and that upon these are dependent 4,000,000 women and children. If this were true—and it is not—it would still be true that more than 4,000,000 women and children are directly or indirectly impoverished by the stuff these men brew, and by the poison their allied industries distill.

Some of the reasons why the saloon ought to be driven out of the country are:

1. It injures the value of nearby property.
2. It disturbs the peace of the community.
3. It is opposed by a vast majority of the people, if the will of women as well as of men is to be considered.
4. It reduces the efficiency of all men who patronize it, thereby destroying their money-making and business-producing power.
5. It not only violates the law itself, but it renders men willing to become violators of the law, eighty per cent. of the lawlessness of the country being traceable directly to the saloon.
6. It inflicts bitter suffering and want upon innocent people by reducing to shame and poverty the wives and daughters and other loved ones of the victims of drink. It increases insanity, fills almshouses, peoples penitentiaries, supplies victims for the gollows, and in general is the gateway to hell for unnumbered thousands of men and women.
7. It is the laboring man's worst enemy, since everywhere the rule is being adopted that drinking men are the first to be left off the pay roll, and habitual drinkers can no longer find employment in many vocations. Only lately the Southern Railway dismissed from its employ a large number of men who were moderate drinkers, and the Northwestern road practically compelled twenty-five thousand of its employees to sign the pledge. A business, therefore, which hinders all other kinds of business, is necessarily bad.
8. It exercises an evil influence on the political life of the country, spends money freely for bribes, bull-dozes candidates and officers, silences political conventions, and directly or indirectly subsidizes many newspapers into either advocacy of the saloon or silence concerning it.
9. It deliberately plans to create an appetite for drink among young boys, as has lately been clearly proven by the American Anti-Saloon League, for it must have one boy in every five in order to keep going, and that boy may be your boy.
10. Whenever there is disaster or riot the local officers of the law immediately close the saloons, as they did during the San Francisco earthquake, and, only a few days ago, during the labor riots in Muncie, Ind. A business, therefore, which cannot go on at all times must be bad all the time. The saloon is not allowed to run on election day, and it is shut everywhere by law on Sunday and on other days when it is desirable for the public mind to be sober and the public judgment to be safe.

MRS. C. CS. BRIDGEWATER.

Large blocks of clearing-house loan checks, amounting to about \$15,000,000, have been retired in New York, and the amount outstanding now is in the neighborhood of \$20,000,000.

THE RESULT

The Anti-Saloon League forces made a splendid fight which culminated only with the closing of the polls Tuesday at sun-down.

In Ocala every inch of ground was contested, and while the registration list was largely increased the wet majority of two years ago was largely reduced.

A change of less than 12 votes would have carried Ocala dry.

The missionary work was not confined to Ocala alone, but heroic work was done in every neighborhood, and the heaven that was sown will eventually leaven the whole lump.

Twice as many precincts in the county were carried by the dries as there were two years ago.

The leaders of the movement, the preachers of the several denominations, the W. C. T. U., and all the women of the city, worked untiringly, did everything that love and duty could suggest, and left no stone unturned in their efforts to win a victory for temperance.

They added their tears to their prayers, and were eloquent in their pleadings, and bedecked as many voters as would permit them with the white ribbon and prohibition buttons.

It was a gallant fight, and while a victory was not won the majority was reduced and solid ground was gained.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Of E. W. Irvine, Candidate for Railroad Commissioner

To the Democratic Electors of Florida:

After due consideration of the many solicitations of my friends and acquaintances throughout the state to become a candidate, I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of railroad commissioner, to succeed Capt. John L. Morgan. In aspiring to said office I fully believe I can discharge the duties thereof with credit to myself and benefit to my people.

I shall stand for the following principles and measures:

- 1st. The just and rigid enforcement of the laws and rules of the commission, holding the railroads and all corporations amenable to the same as individuals; recognizing at all times the right and necessity of corporations to exist for the upbuilding of our state and country, and the conveniences and accommodation of our people.

2nd. I shall oppose the taxing of ourselves by granting of rates, both of traffic and passenger fares, to earn dividends on watered stock, purporting to be money invested in the construction of said railroads.

3rd. I shall endeavor with all the power within me, to secure to the poor man that has the ability to ride only one dollar's worth, the same just and equitable rate as the man that rides a hundred dollars' worth or more.

4th. I shall oppose, to the utmost, the cutting and slashing of rates, both passenger and traffic, thereby crippling the efficiency of the service of the railroads to the people, resulting in damage to both the people and the railroads—causing them thereby to employ cheaper and incompetent men, which means disaster to all and danger to both life and property.

5th. I shall advocate, encourage and demand, at all times, efficient, prompt and just service; void of discrimination against persons or places; prompt adjustment and payment of claims and damages.

6th. I recognize that charters and franchises granted by the state to said corporations are creations of the state, and the state's right to control and govern their dealings with its citizens. And if I should find, after thorough investigation, that the powers already delegated to the commission are inadequate to meet our necessities, I shall appeal to the legislature for the power, from time to time, as the occasion and circumstances may demand.

7th. I shall not seek this office at the expense of the personal character and reputation of my opponents, and would not accept the office at the cost of traducing the good name of either of my opponents, or the debauching of any voter, directly or indirectly, with money or otherwise.

If the above principles meet your approbation, and you feel warranted in giving me your support, I will appreciate it as confidence reposed and an honor conferred, and promise you in return that you will never have cause to regret it.

Very respectfully,
E. W. IRVINE.
Lake City, Fla., Jan. 21, 1908.

Mr. Ferdon of the Woodmar Lime and Sand Stone Company, is back from Fairfield, where he has been erecting an artificial stone building for Messrs. Gattrell & Co. The Woodmar Lime and Sand Stone Company now have a contract to erect an artificial stone building for Mr. Lanier Robertson. The building of the same will be begun at once.

THE GLOBE'S MONEY PANIC SALE

Will Continue for Twelve Days More

Our Panic Sale was without a doubt a big success. We were in no way disappointed. Hundreds of shoppers thronged our store every day and toward the last there seemed to be no let up at all. We have shown our appreciation by the marvelous bargains and courteous treatment accorded everybody, and so the first twelve days have passed. On account of the excitement and agitation caused by the recent election, hundreds of people who would have attended more regularly were kept away for various reasons, and it is for the benefit of those and the many hundreds of others who had already attended that we take pleasure in announcing a continuance of this Panic Sale for another twelve days. The same panic prices will prevail, and we have already a new supply of good bargain specials. There will be many new features and attractions here for you for the next twelve days. Thanking you again for your unanimous appreciation of our efforts to please you, we are, respectfully,

THE GLOBE

"IF IT'S A GOOD THING, WE HAVE IT"

NO BLIND TIGERS FOR MARION

Ocala, Fla., Jan. 17, A. D. 1908.
Mr. W. D. Carn, City:

My Dear Sir—In reply to your recent letter asking me whether, in my opinion, prohibition does prohibit, and whether or not the county will be overrun with "blind tigers" in the event the county goes dry, I will say that these assertions are an indirect way of saying that your officers and your grand and petit juries either will not or cannot do their duty—cannot enforce your laws.

When we say that prohibition cannot be enforced we admit that as a community we have not sufficient moral stamina to govern ourselves; that while we may be able to enact salutary laws, we have not the moral courage and the honesty of purpose and the manhood to enforce them; that popular government is a failure.

It is true that we would have some violation of prohibition laws, as it is also true that we have violation of every other law denouncing crime; but it does not follow, as it does not follow the violation of other laws, that because one violates the local option law he will not or cannot be punished as are the violators of other laws. As a matter of fact, my experience for the last few years has been that very nearly all persons charged with illegal sale of liquor have been convicted. I have not before me at this moment the data, but from recollection I can say that from eighty to ninety per cent of those tried for this offense are convicted. It is not true that "blind tigers" have their lairs in dry counties only, but they are to be found in wet counties as well.

If prohibition is a failure, and if it be really impossible to enforce the prohibition laws, the counties now dry would quickly change the situation, as it is in their power to exercise their rights under the local option law, as well as it is in the power of a wet county to vote itself dry under the same law. Yet, in none of the four dry counties in this, the fifth judicial circuit, could the wet side of the proposition get a respectable vote. In all of these counties the officers of the law, and their juries, have succeeded in breaking up the "blind tigers" as a business. You will find none of them in favor of returning to the saloon.

I do not believe that the citizens of Marion county are deficient or lacking in the moral stamina and courage

John M. Graham

W. D. Graham

GRANHAM BROTHERS

Marion County Abstract Company.

Fire Insurance

on City Property. Farms and Farm Lands for Sale
Investments
NO. MAGNOLIA ST. Ocala, Florida

to enforce a law or punish its violators.
Yours very truly,
E. W. DAVIS,
State's Attorney, Fifth Judicial Circuit of the State of Florida.

MARRIAGE AT THE HOSPITAL

A marriage occurred at the hospital last night at 7:30 o'clock, the announcement of which will come as a surprise to the friends of the young couple.

The ceremony was performed by Judge Joseph Bell, and the contracting parties were Mr. Samuel Porter and Miss Willie Mole.

Mr. Porter has a position at the foundry and Mrs. Porter, as Miss Mole, was one of the nurses at the Marion county hospital, and was very much esteemed by those who have it in charge. She lacked only five months of her graduation as a trained nurse.

The bride is a sister of Mrs. J. H. Spencer, and is a very lovable young woman.

This paper extends its heartiest congratulations to the groom and its best good wishes to the bride. Its wish is that they may be vouchsafed length of years and bright, cloudless days.

BATH-HOUSE NAMED FOR WOMAN

A free public bath-house has been opened in Detroit as a result of a year of agitation and work by club women of the city and state. It has been named "The Clara" in recognition of the efforts of Mrs. Clara B. Arthur, president of the Michigan Equal Suffrage Association.

Mr. Dillon Graham has returned to his home at Gainesville, after a short visit in Ocala with his brothers and at Connor with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Graham.

J. R. Moorhead, President.
U. S. Woodrow, Secretary.
B. J. Potter, Gen. Mgr.

WOODMAR SAND AND STONE COMPANY

Builders of
CEMENT SIDEWALKS
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P. O. Box 956 Ocala, Florida

THE CAUSE

Kerchoo! Kerchee!
His red eyes drip.
But silent be!
It is the grip.

His nose is red.
Kerchug! Kerchoo!
He feels half dead,
And so would you.

In such a plight,
A woeful case.
His skin is tight
And flushed his face.

Kerchoo! Kerchee!
Just hear him rip!
But silent be—
It is the grip!

Stomach Trouble Cured

If you have any trouble with your stomach you should take Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. Mr. J. P. Klote of Edina, Mo., says: "I have used a great many different medicines for stomach trouble, but find Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets more beneficial than any other remedy I ever used." For sale by all druggists.

Judge Parker calls President Roosevelt a theorist. That is what we call "rubbing it in."